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ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates: For one square (14 lines or less) in the semi-weekly, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

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Semi-monthly, monthly and quarterly advertisements charged the same as for single insertions.

All communications by mail must be post-paid to receive attention.

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B. W. CHAMBERS,
Receiving and Forwarding Merchant,
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Buyer of Cotton and other Country Produce,
CAMDEN, S. C.

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ACCOMMODATION WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Produce, and prompt attention given to the forwarding of Goods, at the lowest rates.
Aug. 20.

JOS. B. KERSHAW,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Equity,
CAMDEN, S. C.

Will attend the Courts of Kershaw, Sumter, Fairfield, Darlington and Lancaster Districts.

W. H. R. WORKMAN,
Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Equity,
CAMDEN, S. C.

(Office immediately in rear of the Court House.)
WILL ATTEND THE COURTS OF
Darlington and Sumter Districts.

Business entrusted to him will meet with prompt and careful attention.
July 26.

F. ROOT,
AUCTIONEER.
CAMDEN, S. C.

PAVILION HOTEL.
(BY H. L. BUTTERFIELD.)
Corner of Meeting and Hasell Streets, and in the immediate vicinity of Hayne and King Streets. Charleston, S. C.

RICE DULIN,
FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
CENTRAL WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

May 2. 35 11

JON. B. MICKLE.
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Equity,
WINSBOROUGH, S. C.

(Office in the rear of the Court House.)
May 6. 36 4m

Marine, Fire, and Life Insurance.
BY THE
Commercial Insurance Company,
OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

CAPITAL, \$250,000, ALL PAID IN.
OFFICE, NO. 4, BROAD-STREET.

PRESIDENT
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The subscriber having been appointed agent for this Company, is now prepared to receive Proposals for FIRE RISKS, and will effect Insurance on fair and liberal terms.
WM. D. McDOWALL,
Camden, S. C., May 5, 1851. 36

COURTENAY & WIENGES,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,
AND DEALERS IN
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Opposite the Post Office.
Agents for the best Green and Black Teas, and Patent Medicines.

S. G. COURTENAY. G. W. WIENGES.

CHARLES A. PRICE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CAMDEN, S. C.

WILL PRACTICE in Kershaw and the adjoining Districts.
Feb. 4

C. A. PRICE,
Magistrate.

OFFICE AT THE COURT-HOUSE, CAMDEN, S. C.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber is now opening a large assortment of **GROCERIES and Staple Goods**, in the Store lately occupied by William J. Gerald (south of the Bank of Camden,) which he will dispose of at Charleston prices for cash.

Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine the stock, consisting in part of the following, viz:

Leaf, Crushed, Ground and Granulated Sugars
S. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans do
New Orleans, Muscovado and Cuba Molasses
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Black Teas
Sperma, Adamantine and Tallow Candles
No. 2 and 3 Mackerel, in Barrels, Half and Quarters
Wine, Soda and Butter Biscuits and Cakes
Soap and Starch, assorted
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves
Powder, Shot and Lead
Hardware, Cutlery, Nails and Castings
Pains, Lined Oil, Spinn. Oil and Win. w. G. A.

Also—
Bleached and unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings
Blankets, Bed Ticks, Apron Cloths and Osnaburgs
Together with a large assortment of
Bagging, Rope and Twine.

J. W. BRADLEY.
Camden, S. C. Sept. 23.
Cash paid for Cotton and other Produce.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an extensive stock of **GROCERIES**, at the stand formerly occupied by Joseph W. Doby, one door south of Campbell's Bakery, and opposite H. Levy & Son, where may be found all articles usually kept in the Grocery line, consisting in part of the following:

Fulton Market Beef
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel in kits, for family use;
Rio and Java Coffees; crushed and brown Sugars;
New Orleans Molasses, (new crop) butter, wine and soda crackers; cheese, buckwheat, raisins, currants, almonds, English mustard, fiberts, pecan nuts, assorted pickles and preserves.

Also—
A few doz. old Port Wine, Heidsieck best Champagne, London Porter and Scotch Ale in pints, together a large stock of Bagging, Rope and Twine, all of which he offers low for cash.
Jan. 1. S. E. CAPERS.

THE SOUTHERN STORE.
ALL who wish Bargains, are invited to call at K. S. MOFFAT'S new Southern Store, third house above the Bank of Camden, where they will find a complete assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, consisting in part, as follows:
Fancy and mourning Prints
7-8 and 4-4 brown Shirtings
Blue Denims and Marlborough Stripes
Satinets and Kentucky Jeans
Cloths and fancy Cassimeres
Negro Ke'veys; Bed and Negro Blankets
Mous. De'aires, Gingham, &c.

Groceries.
Brown, Leaf, crushed and clarified Sugar
Rio and Java Coffees
New Orleans and West India Molasses
Mackerel, Nos. 2 and 3 in barrels
Cheese, Rice, Flour, Bacon and Salt
Raspberries, Pepper, Spice
Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c.

Hardware.
Pocket Knives and Forks
Britannia and Iron Spoons
Trace and Halter Chains
Axes, Hammers and Hatchets
Spades, Shovels and Hoes
Hand, mill and crescent saws
Vices, anvils and blacksmith's bellows
Nails, brads, tacks and sp. ngs
Knob, pad, closet and stock locks
Iron squares, compasses and plane irons
Brushes, blacking, cotton and wool cards
Broadaxes and steelclays; pots and skillets
Broad and narrow Iron &c.

Ready Made Clothing of every description.
Saddles, Bridles and Martingales
Crockery and Glassware
Gunny and Dundee Bagging
Kentucky Rope and Twine

Together with every other article usually found in a well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware. All of which will be sold exceedingly low for cash.

The highest market prices paid for cotton and other country produce.
Dec. 24. K. S. MOFFAT.

Darlington Hotel,
DARLINGTON COURT-HOUSE.

THE above House having been purchased and fitted up anew by JOHN DOTEN, is again opened for the accommodation of the Public. Strict attention to the wants and comforts of guests will be given, and no effort, calculated to merit the patronage of all who may favor the establishment with a visit, shall be spared.

All that the market and surrounding country afford will be found upon the table.
Comfortable rooms, for families or individuals, are prepared.
The Stables will be attended by careful and attentive hostlers.
Drivers can be well accommodated, as any number of horses and mules can be kept in the stables and lots expressly prepared for them.
Nov. 1, 1850. 86 tf

MANSION HOUSE.
CAMDEN, S. C.
GARD.

THE undersigned begs leave to return his grateful thanks to his friends, and the travelling Public, for the liberal support which he has received since he has been opened, (four months) and has entered upon his duties for 1851, with renewed energy to endeavor to please all that may call upon him, both rich and poor. His House will be found one of the most desirable, situated, and best furnished Hotels in Camden. His servants also will be found respectful and attentive, and the table will be supplied with the best market affords.

His Stables and Carriage Houses are roomy and always fully supplied with Provender, and an experienced Hovler. An Omnibus calls at the House every morning for passengers for the Railroad. Give me a call and test my motto.
As you find me,
So recommend me.
E. G. ROBINSON,
Proprietor.
Camden, February 7th, 1851. 11 tf

2 cases Macaroni, a superior article, received and for sale by SHAW & AUSTIN,
April 25, 1851. 33 tf

FRENCH, German and English Plain Cashmeres, for Ladies Dresses. Also—Velvet and other Trimmings opened this day, at

For the Camden Journal.

SOME THOUGHTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

When this Union was formed, many of our wise men of the Revolution were opposed to the adoption of the present Constitution for various reasons; one of which was, that it put the power of taxation too much out of our own hands, allowing others to impose taxes upon us, in a way we could not check them. The taxes are laid by the same power that passes all laws, that is—the majority in Congress. This majority over the non-slaveholding States, and they, knowing that their own people would never consent to be heavily taxed, the plan was adopted to raise money for the government by taxes on imports, that is goods brought into this country from foreign nations, and thus a revenue was raised, and the people taxed in a way they could not exactly understand—they know that goods were often high, but they did not see the cause of it;—that the government taxed the foreign goods they used, instead of directly taxing them. Now was it not wise in these men who opposed the adoption of the Constitution on this ground, and because they saw that other wrongs would be perpetrated by that same majority. Now only think how many millions the South has paid since the formation of this government, at least two thirds of the revenue for sixty years; what an immense sum! and most of it spent at the North; is it any wonder that they flourish, when they have in this and various other ways, made the South tributary to them? Is it not a wonder that we are no worse off after all this drain? the reason that we are not is, because God has blessed us with immense sources of wealth; had the North been taxed as we have, it would have been impoverished. The Union then, has been of this much service to us, it has permitted us to enrich others, and not quite ruin ourselves.

This great annual tribute that we have paid to the North is one of the items that it has cost us to maintain this Glorious Union! Truly the glory is all we have got, and with that, it appears that we have been content, while our enemies have chuckled over the profits. This same aggressive spirit, this same determination to control the wealth of the South for their own aggrandisement, is shown in all the acts of Congress that can by any possibility be used to this end; a noted, or glaring, a damning instance is that, which robbed us of every foot of the public lands! Foreigners—convicts—felons,—the offscourings of the earth might benefit by our public domain, but we should not! Here is another benefit we have derived from the Union:—we have had the privilege of waisting from Mexico, at a great expense of blood and treasure, an immense extent of country that our enemies might possess it; we have the glory of having fought nobly, that those our enemies who would not fight, might get all the advantages arising from our exertions. Verily we are a noble race, so freely to shed our blood, and spend our treasure, and then yield up all, to those who say we are unworthy to enjoy any of the acquisitions.

Thus have our enemies after fastening upon us, through tariff acts, and other laws, an organized system of robbery, now taken from us, (and make a merit of it) every foot of the public lands to which we were equally entitled with themselves. Well might Patrick Henry and others, in their far-seeing wisdom, oppose the adoption of the Constitution. "Written Constitutions," said Anacharsis to Solon, "are but spiders webs, which only hold the poor and weak, while the rich and powerful easily break through." "A sectional majority remote, arrogant, and fatally bent on maintaining its supremacy, and promoting its peculiar interests, never listens to warning or to reason, and the minority, if it has not the courage to tender an issue of force, is soon corrupted, divided, and necessarily enslaved."

Having noticed our condition as to the tariff and the public domain, we come now to the consideration of a third subject, that of Abolition. We have seen that the Constitution has failed to secure our rights on the two subjects already noticed, let us see how we stand in regard to the other.

"At the period of the Declaration of Independence, African Slavery was established in every Colony, and as late as the formation of the Constitution, slaves were still held in every State. But it was a decaying institution every where save in the Plantation States, and great apprehensions existed among the Southern members of the Convention"—that formed the Constitution—"that the other States would combine to emancipate all the slaves immediately, or gradually. They therefore refused absolutely to enter into any union with them without a distinct agreement on this essential matter. One great object in so constituting the Federal Government that it should have no powers not clearly conferred upon it, reserving all others to the States, was to prevent legislation on this subject. But beyond this, the Southern Delegates required a Constitutional obligation from all the other States, to assist them in maintaining their authority over their slaves, in case of necessity by restoring fugitives and aiding to put down insurrections.—They also demanded a recognition of slaves as a permanent element of political power and a fixed caste, by assigning them a representation, though a restricted one, in Congress." Submitting to the Missouri Compromise was the fatal mistake of the South, it allowed Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery, and all the evil consequences that have ensued originated from that act. But we trusted to the faith of the North, as it was understood at the time to be a final settlement of the question. The North has shown repeatedly since, that it keeps no faith with slaveholders.

Since that time the agitation of slavery has gone on, abolition has taken complete possession of the Northern mind, and it now rules supreme in the government at Washington.—"While the abolitionists have directed their attacks against specific parts of the slave system, they have never made any secret of what indeed was perfectly apparent, that from the first, their object was the entire emancipation of all the African race in the United States, without removal or compensation, since removal or compensation are known to be utterly impossible." Having succeeded so far in their designs as to hem in the Slave States, and to exclude them from all the territories, allowing them no room for extension; they now boast, that in five, or ten years at most, they will, if the Union lasts, emancipate our slaves. The South has submitted to so many encroachments since the Missouri Compromise, that they conclude she will never resist, and thus they anticipate the full accomplishment of their purposes in a few years; their object will be shortly realized if this Union remains unbroken; they know it well, and we shall soon see it if we fail of being true to ourselves. "The Slaveholding States have become emphatically the Provinces of a Great Empire, ruled by a permanent sectional majority, unrelentingly hostile to them, and daring as it is despotic. If they submit to continue thus, their history is already written in the chronicles of Poland, of Hungary, and of Ireland, perhaps of St. Domingo and Jamaica. And now, fellow-citizens, the alternative is upon us, and we have to choose between emancipation and secession."

Does it not seem strange that some of our prominent men who are now opposed to separate State action, were strong supporters of the Ordinance of Nullification which had a secession clause in it, to take effect immediately on any attempt at coercion by the government. These men have no right to expect us to follow them in their inconsistencies, they who would have (years ago) acted for a less cause, have no reason to ask for our confidence now, when their counsels if carried out would lead to submission. Our politicians have for years past, warned us of approaching danger, and urged us to resistance, and now forsooth, when they think we are in earnest and intend to do something, some of them tell us to pause—wait say they; well have we not waited for years, and are we not waiting now! there was a prospect of co-operation, but we waited until politicians in the other States have managed to keep the people quiet, and the most desperate efforts are now used and will be continued to produce the same effort in South Carolina. If South Carolina secedes, there will not be many South offices to be filled, and some who now enjoy such may not hope in that event, to occupy as comfortable places as at present. Our enemies say that secession will ruin us, those who advise waiting say the same thing; this is a strange coincidence of opinion! If our enemies thought as they say, they hate us too cordially to put a straw in our way to prevent it. Let those who can, reconcile these discrepancies.

A little more of this waiting policy, and we shall find ourselves shorn of our strength, and like Sampson, when told for the last time that the Philistines were upon him, we shall find ourselves powerless. Those who talk of waiting to resist at some future day, either deceive themselves or are endeavoring to deceive others; past experience refutes their arguments, and demonstrates the folly of their assumptions. A few months I fear will find some of our men engaged in President making, which would be a profitable game if South Carolina resumes her independence. We are told from high authority that gold is now here to bribe those who may be reached. Let us keep our eyes about and we shall see where influences are at work, and who are counselling in a way to paralyze resistance. It would appear that there are some, who are trying to invent a plausible mode by which the State may submit; they advocate co-operation previous to secession, and when (at some future day, mind) it is found that it cannot be obtained, why—"we will have done all we can do, and therefore, it will be no disgrace to yield to the force of circumstances."

Yes, indeed, the very circumstances into which we have brought ourselves! This device will not do, dishonor and disgrace cannot be wiped out, nor ruin averted in this way. As a scare crow, much has been said about the effect of secession upon Charleston; like all changes, it would perhaps, for a time, produce some embarrassment, but in a little time it would recover from this, and its prosperity be greater than ever. Perhaps many of the present merchants might leave the city to have their places supplied by others. A large part of the mercantile houses are merely Northern agencies, or Northern men, whose feelings have never been with the State. If they should all leave, the city and harbour would yet remain, and our cotton and rice fields would be no less productive than they have hitherto been. Those staples would still invite capital from abroad, and Carolina products and trade would be anxiously sought after by somebody.

It is our productions which constitute and create the wealth of the State, not the goods brought into it by merchants, we make nothing out of them, it is they that make fortunes out of us. This fact would soon refill Charleston with goods and capital if every merchant, whose heart is elsewhere, should leave the city, and carry his all with him.

Our forefathers made sacrifices to procure the blessings they left to us, and of many of which we have been robbed, if we wish to retain what yet remains to us, we must be willing to make sacrifices. Liberty can neither be gained, or retained in any other way. God has given us no blessings that he will allow us to retain, but by exertions, by sacrifices.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.—As far as we have observed the expression of public sentiment throughout the State, during the late national anniversary, that expression has come up fully to our expectations in relation to the popular feeling on the question of secession. If the accounts from Greenville be true, and we have no reason to doubt it, the death-knell of Unionism and submissionism has tolled from its own headquarters; and the back of the recent developments of federal insolence in that quarter, will we think, throw a wet blanket on the zeal that any of our metropolitans may entertain in behalf of the Union. Every day is removing further from the hearts of South Carolinians those feelings of affection they once felt for the Union—so much so, that we believe the natural operation of time, even without any new aggressions, would completely eradicate the last vestige of them. Such we believe to be the tendency of the current of public sentiment in the State, and it will require something more than parchment promises to stem it or give it a new direction.—*Carolinian.*

What will Ruin Children.—To have parents exercise partiality. This is lamentably prevalent. The first-born or the last-born, the only son and daughter, the beauty or the wit of a household, is too commonly set apart—Joseph like.

To be frequently out of temper. A child ought always to be spared, as far as possible, all just cause of irritation; and never to be punished for wrong-doings by taunts, cuffs, and ridicule.

To be suffered to do uncorrected to-day the very thing for which chastisement was inflicted yesterday. With as much reason might a watch which should be wound backwards half the time, be expected to run as well, as a child thus trained to become possessed of an estimable character.

To be corrected for accidental faults, with the same severity as if they were those of intention. The child who does ill when he meant to do well, merits pity, not upbraiding. The disappointment of its young projector, attendant on the disastrous failure of any little enterprise is of itself a sufficient punishment, even where the result was brought about by carelessness. To add more, is as cruel as it is hurtful.

Parents who give a child to understand that he is a burden to them, need not be surprised should they one day be given to understand that they are burdensome to him.

EXTRACTS.

Who is there that has not dreamed and had their dream broken! Who is there that has not sighed to see spring flowers blighted, or summer sunshine yield to wintry clouds, or bright hopes change to dark sorrows, and gay joys pass away like sudden meteors, that blaze for one splendid moment, and then drop powerless into the dark bosom of the night!

If memory, instead of softening all the traces, gave us back the original lines of life in their native harshness, who could live on to old age! The catalogue of broken hopes and disappointed wishes, and pleasures snatched from us, never to return, would be more than any human mind could bear. It would harden the heart to marble, or break it in its youth. It is happy, too, that in early years our mind has greater powers of resistance, for the novelty of sorrow gives it a double sting.

The coming time is filled with incidents of which we know not, and chance calls forth so many unexpected events, that the only rule in life, is to wait for Fate, and seize the circumstances of the day; by the errors of the past to correct our actions at present, and leave the future to a wiser judgment and a stronger hand.

The heart is a garden, and youth is its spring and hope its sunshine, and love is a thorny plant that grows up and bears one bright flower, which has nothing like it in all the earth.

Who is there that when futurity is deeked in the brightest colours which probability can lend to hope,—when youth and health and ardent imagination combine to guarantee all the promises of life,—who is there that even then does not feel the painful influence of parting from anything that is loved! Who is there, the summer of whose bosom is so eternal, that at such moments dark imaginings will not cloud the warmest sunshine of their heart, and cast a gloomy, uncertain shadow on the most glowing prospects anticipation can display!

Pompeii.—A recent letter from an American gentleman in Naples says.
"Vesuvius is now calmly smoking, and seems disposed to repose himself from the fatigues of his devastating labors of last year. Pompeii is slowly appearing above ground. About twenty laborers are kept at work, who manage to get off a cartload of earth a day from the subincumbent city. Not one half of the entire city is yet excavated. The earthly mound which covers it is an exceedingly beautiful and rich vineyard, with houses of peasants scattered over its surface. A bastion of the seawall has recently been unearthed, which goes to confirm the opinion that the sea, now nearly a mile distant, once laved the walls of Pompeii."

Dress, as trifling as it may appear to a man of understanding, prepossesses on the first appearance, which is frequently decisive. And indeed we may form an opinion of a man's sense and character from his dress. Any of the fashion, or any affectation in dress whatever, argues a weakness of understanding, and nine times out of ten it will be found so.

Up flew the "devil" all in a rage,
'Fo find two lines to fill out this page.